



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.*

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports as follows:

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, December 13, 1906, for rejection, 89.

Per steamship *Chusu Maru*, December 15, 1906, 60.

MEXICO.

*Proposed sanitary improvements at Mazatlan.*

The following is received from Consul-General Gottschalk, at the City of Mexico, under date of December 29:

The work of sanitation of the city of Mazatlan is to begin three months from date and to be concluded within two years.

*Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessel—Mosquitoes.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, January 14, as follows:

Week ended January 12, 1907. Bills of health issued as follows: The American fishing smack *Aloha*, which has been recently released by the Mexican Government, was issued a bill of health on the 12th instant, expecting to sail on the 13th, but is still in the harbor.

Mosquitoes do not appear to be numerous. I have noticed a few *Culex*, but no *Stegomyia*, *Calopus*, nor *Anopheles* mosquitoes.

No quarantinable disease was reported during the week.

PERU.

*Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Peru—Plague and smallpox in Chilean ports.*

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, December 24, as follows:

Week ended December 22, 1906. Vessels dispatched as follows: The British steamship *Condor* on the 19th for Tacoma, Wash., with niter and ores and a total personnel of 43, of whom 8 members of crew and 8 cabin passengers were from this port.

The British steamship *Peru* on the 22d for Ancon, Canal Zone, with general cargo and a total personnel of 216, of whom 4 members of crew and 81 cabin and 29 steerage passengers were from this port.

The United States light-house supply steamship *Armeria* on the 22d for San Francisco, Cal., with a total crew of 34, none from this port.

The *Condor* was fumigated on arrival by the Peruvian quarantine officers. She lay in open bay and took only ore here, and was dispatched after inspection of her personnel without further fumigation. The U. S. S. *Armeria* had not been to a wharf since leaving Porto Rico, and carried no cargo. She was dispatched without fumigation after inspection of personnel. The *Peru* was fumigated, her personnel inspected, steerage passengers for Panama vaccinated when necessary, and steerage baggage inspected and passed or disinfected.

Plague continues in the Chicama Valley, but no official statistics have been received. The consular agent at Mollendo reports 9 cases of plague with 3 deaths in two weeks ended December 18, 1906.

The following is reported from Chilean ports: Antofagasta, 2 cases of plague and 3 of smallpox (mortality not known) in two weeks ended